HOWE & STEVENS'

TREATISE

UPON

DYEING AND SCOURING,

AS ADAPTED TO THEIR

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

WITH MANY OTHER VALUABLE RECEIPTS.

HOWE & STEVENS,

PRACTICAL CHEMISTS,

260 Broadway, ... Boston.

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RECOLLECT THE NAME!

HOWE & STEVENS'

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

All others are Imitations.

In purchasing accept of no other, as this Treatise is adapted to no other.

For sale every where, or should be.

Patented Oct. 13, 1863.

PREFACE.

In adapting the Family Dye Colors to the use of all persons, we have not been assisted by any precedent, ours being the original dyes put up for family use; consequently, we could not, at once, comprehend every fact and state every particular necessary to the working of our dyes to the best advantage; but as each necessity develops itself, invention is brought to its aid; and as it is impossible for us to state every particular in the short directions inclosed inside each package, we have found it necessary to publish this small pamphlet, wherein we have endeavored to state every particular that could be of service. This we have done in as short, plain, and comprehensive a manner as possible. We have been particular in stating what colors are best adapted to color over others, this being the great stumbling-block for those using our dyes; consequently, we have not only stated what can be colored over by a certain color, but what change it produces upon those it cannot color over, which will be found very necessary in the coloring over of figured goods, as will be seen by reading remarks under the head of "Black." The article upon scouring is another item which is very useful. There is at the present day but little scouring done upon carpets and window curtains in this country, whereas in Europe it is no small branch of industry, and a carpet well scoured will look almost as well as new. In conclusion, we would say, Read carefully the directions for that particular work being done, and do it according to those directions, and in all instances follow the directions in this pamphlet where they differ from those in each package, in preference to those, unless the directions in the package state to the contrary. We have made this as complete as the necessities up to the present time have indicated.

It has been our desire to make these dyes an economical and useful article, as well for the interest of others as our own; and believing this pamphlet secures that end, we respectfully submit it to the test of the public.

HOWE & STEVENS.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

ARTICLE I.

THE order in which the work of dyeing with these dyes must be done.

1. Knowing the amount of goods you wish to color, and that they must be colored all at one time, if you wish them to match in color, read Article II., on Kettles. See if you have a suitable one; if not, get one.

2. Choose the color you desire. See, by the schedule under that particular color, if your goods can be colored over; if so, clean as per Article III.; if not, discharge the color according to directions in same article, and the goods are ready to dye.

3. See, by Article V., in regard to water, if that you have is suitable; if not, prepare it according to said directions.

4. Dye as per directions under that particular color you wish to dye.

ARTICLE II.

KETTLES.

Porcelain, Tin, Brass, or Copper Kettles may be used for these dyes.

Porcelain-lined, or those Iron Kettles that have a white composition lining inside, are best, provided the lining is good, and not burnt or worn off in spots, as iron must not come in contact with any of these dyes, under any circumstances. Porcelain-lined are usually small kettles, and therefore can be used only for small articles.

Tin is the next best, and the same precautions must be observed as in regard to porcelain; it must be well tinned, and not worn off in spots. If the tin has a copper bottom, it must be scoured bright. All articles called tin are not such in

reality, but are thin plates of iron, covered with pure tin; of this, all our tin pans, dippers, and pails, are made; therefore, the necessity of having the articles well tinned, and not worn off in places. Brass and copper are good, but they must be scoured bright before coloring in. This precaution must not be overlooked. Oil of vitriol is the best to scour them with; about a third of a teacupful put into the kettle, and a pint of water added; use a stick, with a woolen cloth tied on to the end of it, to scour with. Ashes, vinegar, &c., may be used.

Crockery may be used for coloring small articles, such as ribbons, &c., with Magenta and Solferino, as these require but little heat. Never fail to have the kettles perfectly clean, and large enough to work the goods in easily, for reasons which we have explained in our remarks upon dyeing.

The kettle should not be directly over the fire when it can be heated sufficiently without. Small clean sticks of pine may be placed at the bottom of a boiler to keep the goods from resting on the bottom, provided they can be pressed in so as to hold, or may be dispensed with, as the dyer chooses.

ARTICLE III.

To clean goods or discharge their color before re-dyeing. First, prepare the soap as follows: almost any soap will do, either hard or soft; but if hard it must be made soft. White bar soap is best. Take the best white bar soap, cut it into thin shavings, and add hot water sufficient to melt it. It is now soft, and can be easily and thoroughly dissolved in hot water. This, you will understand, is very necessary; for if any portion of colored goods should rest upon undissolved soap, while cleaning or discharging the color, there would be a light spot wherever such undissolved soap touched, and might show after being colored.

Your soap being ready, heat sufficient water scalding hot, put sufficient soap into this to make a strong soap suds. Stir it thoroughly until all is dissolved; pour this into a tub; work your goods in this ten minutes by lifting up, punching with a clean blunt stick, turning them over that the liquor may penetrate every part alike, so that any color which may come off will come off evenly. In the mean time, have another soap suds ready, same as the first; throw away the first suds from the tub while the goods are being drained over another vessel. Now, pour the new suds into the same tub, repeat the process in every respect same as the first, rinse in clean warm water and spirit as follows: — *

* Practical dyers usually repeat the process three times. They contend that the old color is of little use, and might as well come off. Badly spotted goods should be discharged of their color as much as possible. If then it is spotted, a color much darker must be put on, that the spots may not show.

SPIRIT, OR COMMON SOUR.

Put as much water into a pail or tub as will be sufficient to rinse the goods in; add to this water as much sulphuric acid (commonly called oil of vitriol), or common vinegar, as will make it taste sour. Work the goods in this five or ten minutes; wring (if they are woolen or cotton goods; silk goods must not be wrung), and rinse thoroughly in clean water; hang up to drain and dry, and they are ready to dye. This spiriting must always be done after cleaning or discharging the colors; it destroys the alkali of the soap that is in the goods, and prevents it saddening the colors, or making them dull. If the discharge powder is used, the goods may be rinsed out of this, as this is a sour of itself and the above spiriting may be omitted. We recommend drying the goods before they are colored, as the color looks better, and the dye will color more goods. It is better to prepare the goods by cleaning, or discharging the color, the day before dyeing.

TO DISCHARGE COLORS.

This is done precisely the same way as the above cleaning, with this exception: the suds are made very strong, and the process is repeated, until no more color starts from the goods. Three times are usually sufficient.

If it is cotton goods that the color is being discharged from, it is well understood that they can be boiled in the strongest soap suds without injury. If the goods are uneven in color when the color commences to come off, it will become even in a short time, because if the color will come off in one spot, there is no reason why it will not come off in another.

This discharge powder will not discharge the color from blue goods that can not be discharged with soap to some extent.

If soap and water will not start the color sufficiently, purchase a package of Howe & Stevens' Color Discharger. See Article IV., and work the goods through this as follows: —

Heat the water scalding hot, then put the powder into the water. Stir. In about five minutes it will all be dissolved. The goods should be rinsed and wrung after leaving the soap liquor before they are worked through the discharge liquor. A patent clothes-wringer is very convenient for this purpose, and this will answer for silk; but if one is not to be had silk need not be wrung. Work the goods through the discharge liquor the same as through the soap liquor; once is usually sufficient through the discharge liquor; if not, work the goods through soap liquor, and then through the discharge liquor again, observing the directions about rinsing. Discharge the color from a small piece of the goods you wish to color, and color the same. This will give you all the information and experience necessary. It depends wholly upon whether the

colors are fast or not, whether it is easy or difficult to discharge them. Colors are hard to discharge just in proportion as they are fast. Black is the most difficult color to discharge, and is also the best to wear. Black can be discharged or destroyed almost instantly without injuring the cloth, as follows: If it be woolen or silk, and a lighter color to be put upon the same, take one quart of nitric acid (commonly called aqua fortis), put this into a pail of hot water, and work the goods in this until they are of a light buff color; rinse thoroughly in water. If the pail is wooden, it must have no paint inside. A stone-ware pan is better. Much less acid can be used by taking more time. The goods must be handled with a clean stick, as the hands must not be put into the acid liquor. Our own discharge is almost as good for discharging blacks, and can be used instead. We caution any one from taking this powder internally, as it would cause severe inflammation; and kettles in which it has been used should be washed with alkali, soap, soda, or pearlash.

If you wish to avoid shrinking your goods, they should be rinsed in hot or warm water, unless otherwise ordered.

ARTICLE IV.

COLOR DISCHARGER; OR, BONNET BLEACHER.

To discharge colors from cloth, heat sufficient water, scalding hot, to work the goods in easily; pour this into a tub, add the powder from this package to the hot water, stir until dissolved, which will take but a few minutes.

Take the goods that have been previously discharged of their color as much as possible with soap and water, and work them through this solution ten minutes, by lifting, punching, and turning them over with a clean stick. This will leave the goods a light buff color; they must now be rinsed in hot water, hung up to drain, and they are ready to color.

To bleach a Straw, Chip, or Leghorn bonnet, make the solution the same as for discharging color, using only sufficient water to cover one bonnet. The bonnet must be first cleaned with warm soap suds, by rubbing inside and out with a brush or flannel; rinse in warm water; now put the bonnet into the discharge liquor, holding it under with a clean stick five minutes, and it is bleached. This will bleach quite a number of bonnets, but should be used full strength, and only one bleached at a time.

ARTICLE V.

WATER.

Soft water, rain, pond, or river, such as is best adapted for washing clothes, must be used for these dyes. Hard water that contains lime or other earths, must not be used; for instance, such as leave an incrustation on the kettle in which it is used. Some river water, and also pond, contain lime and earths in certain localities. When soft water can not be had, the hard water can be made to answer by the following process: Add an even teacupful of wheat bran to each ten quarts (or a common pailful) of water, bring it up to a boil, take it off from the fire, let it stand over night, then turn off or strain the clear water from the dregs. Boil sufficient to do the coloring. Care should be taken that no soap get mixed with the water that is to be used in coloring. Eight gallons, or three pailfuls of water are sufficient for a dress, unless it is large or heavy, when four, or even five, may be used. Always use plenty to work the goods easily in during the process of dyeing. Water must be added, from time to time, in small quantities, to keep the amount sufficient, and also to cool the dye liquor when getting too hot. These directions in regard to water, apply to every color, and are to be followed as general directions in coloring with any and all of our colors.

ARTICLE VI.

REMARKS UPON DYEING.

There are three indispensable rules to be observed in dyeing, viz.: —

First. Every thing must be clean.

Second. The kettle must be large in proportion to the goods to be dyed, and plenty of water to work the goods in easily.

Third. The goods must be constantly handled during the process of dyeing; that is, the goods must be lifted from the dye liquor, opened out, dropped back in again, stirred about, and turned over constantly for the first half hour they are in the dye liquor; after this, they should be handled as often as every two minutes during the whole process.

Silks should not be allowed to boil; they should be put into the dye liquor at hand heat and brought up to a simmering heat. Woolen goods should be put into the dye liquor at simmering heat, and boiled gently.

There are but few reasons why goods spot in dyeing. One is, because the goods are put into the dye liquor before the color is fully out of the dye powder; consequently, the goods settle down upon the dye powder at the bottom, and, as

the color leaves the powder it enters the cloth, and makes it deeper and darker in this spot; consequently, it is uneven in color.

Spotting is also occasioned by the goods being crowded together in the dye liquor, and not giving the liquor a chance to penetrate to every part of the goods alike. This is usually caused (as is, in fact, the above-mentioned spotting by powder) by want of proper handling. Sometimes the article is too large for the kettle, and there is not water nor room enough to dye the goods in. This should never be. The goods will take the color from the water, let there be more or less; consequently, there is no necessity for using a small quantity, but every reason why we should use plenty.

In dyeing ribbons, if they have been worn so as to crimp them, it is best to clean them, dry, and iron, so as to take all of the creases out of them before they are dyed: this is to make them dye even; if they were crimped together, the doubled edge would be dyed deeper, and cause a streak upon that edge. This is the case with all goods, whether ribbon or dresses; and if washing does not bring the creases or plaits out, it is well to iron; but usually, in heavy cloths, these all come out by wetting.

THE TRUE COLOR.

Goods, while in the dye liquor, appear, at least, two or three shades darker than they really are. Some persons, not acquainted with dyeing, are deceived by this, and after drying the goods, find they have got a lighter color than they desired or supposed. Consequently, to determine the color while the goods are being dyed, lift up and look through them towards the light or window; they will appear about their real color.

Another way is to have a flat-iron on the stove, and when the color appears dark enough, dry a corner of the goods with the iron. With silk this is very easy and convenient.

Two clean sticks are necessary to do this work with, made of pine, or some wood that will not stain the goods while handling them; one should be about three feet long, round and smooth, an inch and a fourth in diameter; the other, about eighteen inches long, about one inch in diameter at the butt, running to a point one half inch in diameter; the long one is used with the right hand to lift the goods from the kettle, the other is used in the left hand to open out the goods with at the same time; almost any sticks will do, but these are the most convenient.

To color gimp, roll it up loosely, and suspend it in the dye liquor, not allowing it to touch any part of the kettle.

In dyeing browns, these colors often look dark enough, but of not the right shade after they have been in the dye a few minutes: this is owing to the red portion of the dye not entering the cloth so readily as the dark portion; consequently,

when kept in longer, the shade is even lighter, and much richer in color; this is especially so in coloring cotton goods, or cotton and wool mixed; sometimes they improve in color by keeping in the dye liquor three or four hours; but always take out the goods when the color suits: then, again, the color boils off after being in a certain length of time; consequently, one has to use their judgment; this is not the case unless the goods have been kept boiling hot a long time.

Care must be had in coloring drabs, as inexperienced persons are apt to get these colors too dark, as they darken a little after being taken out of the dye liquor; it takes but a very few minutes to dye silk light-drab, sometimes not more than ten minutes, and wool the same; but always have them light enough until you learn their true color, and it is easy enough to make them darker.

The color of the dye liquor is no indicator of the color it will dye; for instance, scarlet does not look at all like scarlet, and the goods do not appear near so brilliant as they are until they are rinsed in cold water: this is the reason that scarlet, maize, salmon, orange, these light, acid colors, are ordered to be rinsed, immediately after being dyed, in clear, cold water. (*Continued on p.* 45)

ARTICLE VII.

COTTON PREPARATION.

Take a handful of slacked lime, add this to two or three pailfuls of water, stir, put in the goods, handle occasionally, and in about two hours take out the goods, pour off the clear liquor from the lime into another vessel, add to this clear liquor two quarts of milk (if for a full dress), put back the goods into this lime water and milk, heat to hand heat, handle the goods in this one half hour, take off the fire, and let the goods steep in this one night, or four or five hours during the day, handling occasionally; take out, rinse lightly, hang up to dry, and when dry they are ready to dye.

ARTICLE VIII.

TO CLEANSE FEATHERS.

For the purpose of re-dyeing or re-curling, make a warm soap suds, take the feathers and lay them in this for a few minutes; take them out, draw them through the thumb and forefinger gently; repeat the process for fifteen or twenty minutes, and rinse in warm water.

To dry and curl feathers, lay the feathers *that have been cleaned and rinsed* between cotton cloth, press gently, and draw the hand from the quill to the point of the feather, that

the cloth may absorb the moisture; after which, strike it gently across the palm of the hand; this separates the finer or downy parts of the feather from the coarse or stems, which during the process of cleaning were joined together.

When the feather is nearly dry, commence to curl with a smooth, round-edged knife, with a narrow blade, if such can be had; if not, a wider blade will do—a paper or fruit-knife will answer. Take up as much or as little of the feather as you like upon the blade of the knife, pressing the same gently upon the smooth edge with the thumb, drawing it through, turning the knife in the direction you wish to curl; this can be done easier over fire, as the heat naturally curls feathers; or hold the feather over burning sugar; this will curl some feathers without further aid.

Black feathers are usually oiled a little before curling, by putting the oil upon the hand and drawing the feather through it, which gives it a gloss.

Some feathers are made up, as they are called, in imitation of ostrich; this is done by laying two common feathers together and binding them around with thread, about an inch apart, then fastening a thread at the points, and connecting it with each, binding on the under side of the feather, then drawing it towards the quill end, which curls the point under.

Another way is to leave the feather straight after being double, and fastening a small wound wire to the point on the under side; and before the feather is dry, give the end of the feather with the wire attached two or three turns, holding the wire tight under the feather; the wire, being twisted at the same time with the feather, holds the feather in its place, giving the point of the feather a large and round appearance; this part is curled outward and up towards the quill, the balance of the feather being curled under and over the stem as is liked best.

ARTICLE IX.

TO COLOR FEATHERS.

Prepare the dye according to directions for coloring cloths; reduce the heat to hand heat, or as hot as the hand can bear. Keep the dye liquor at the same temperature while coloring. They must be kept in until they are colored, which will take from twenty minutes to ten hours, as circumstances or color may require. Some dyes color feathers easily, others but slowly, and require a long time, as the temperature can not be increased above hand heat. (Boiling water dissolves feather and destroys them; therefore this must be attended to, and the dye liquor must not be allowed to boil.)

Where part of the stems of feather color, and other part will not, take a strong solution of soda and rub on such spots as will not take the dye, and put them back into the dye.

ARTICLE X.

TO SIZE STRAW, CHIP, OR LEGHORN BONNETS OR HATS.

After bonnets or hats have been bleached or colored, rinsed, dried, and brushed, they are to be sized as follows, if the bonnet or hat is black: —

Take two ounces of the best dark glue, break it into small pieces, put it into one pint of cold water, leave it to steep over night; in the morning put it in a saucepan on the fire to dissolve; it must not be left, but kept well stirred while on the fire, not allowing it to boil; and when melted, which will take some time, strain it into an earthen pan. (A tin dish, that can be placed in hot water and made to swim, is better to dissolve the glue in than a saucepan over the fire, as it obviates all possibility of burning; one that can be set into the top of a teakettle is just what is wanted.) Begin and stiffen by working the size well in on the inside first, while hot, then wipe dry; work the outside the same. This must be as quick as possible, in order to have it work clean and finish easily before the size gets cold. This size not only stiffens the bonnet, but jets it, and makes an ordinary color quite black.

The above size is used for all dark-colored bonnets; but for white or light color, parchment size, isinglass, or white frozen glue, must be used. When they are sized, they must be formed as near the shape desired as possible, and hang up to dry, then damp, block, and wire, and they are finished. The size can be put on with a brush, or a piece of woolen flannel tied to a stick; a sponge or cloth can be used to wipe with; the bonnet should be laid upon a piece of cotton while the size is being worked in.

Straw, Chip, or Leghorn bonnets or hats are dyed the same as cloths, but require more time.

MAIZE.

(ALSO CALLED CORN, OR BIRD OF PARADISE.)

To dye this color, all necessary directions have been given under their appropriate heads, Articles I. II. III. IV. and V., and the work finished up to the preparation of the dye liquor.

Now, heat the water to hand heat; put the dye powder from the box into an earthen bowl, add sufficient water to moisten thoroughly, add this to the water in the kettle, rinsing the bowl clean in the same; stir often, and let it simmer one half hour; then open out the goods and drop them into the dye liquor, not in a bunch, but as openly as possible; handle constantly one half hour, as directed in Article VI. under the head of "Remarks upon Dyeing."

Silks should not be allowed to boil; woolens may be boiled

gently. One half hour is sufficient time to dye this color. One should use their own judgment in regard to the depth of color they desire. Directions to ascertain their true color, while being dyed, are given in Article VI. After dyeing, hang up the goods to air one or two minutes, and rinse in clear, cold water thoroughly, and dry; if the goods are silk, dry in a hot room: if woolen, and the weather is warm, they may be hung in the open air and in the shade.

For this color, it must be a pure white ground to color over.

TO COLOR COTTON.

This will color Cotton; and if the cotton preparation be used, a buff color will be obtained. Less heat should be used than is required for silk — certainly no more; and this rule is to be observed in coloring all color on cotton.

SALMON

Will color over Salmon, making Salmon.
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Light Yellow, "
This color is dyed in every respect the same as Maize.
This will not color Cotton or Feathers.

ORANGE

Will color over Orange, making Orange.
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Salmon, " "
" " " Yellow, " "
This will color, by the use of the cotton preparation (see Art. VII.), a buff. This will color Feathers. See Art. VIII for directions.
Orange is dyed in every respect the same as Maize.

YELLOW

Will color over Maize, making Yellow,
" " " Yellow, " "
This color is dyed the same as Maize. This will color Cotton and Feathers.
To dye Cotton, use the Cotton preparation if a deep color is wanted, and without, if a light color will do. See Art. VII
To dye Feathers, see Art. VIII. and IX.

CUIR, OR LEATHER,

Will color over Leather, making Leather.
" " " Light Brown, "
" " " Maize, "
" " " Light Yellow, "
" " " Salmon, "
" " " Orange, "

This is dyed the same as Maize, only requiring more time.

This will color Cotton well without preparation; this also colors Straw a beautiful Bronze color. See Art. X. Will color Feathers. See Art. VIII. and IX.

PINK

Will color over Pink, making Pink.
" " " Salmon, " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize. To color Cotton it must first be passed through the cotton preparation, as per Article VII.

Magenta Dye will also color any shade of Pink, on Woolen Silk, Cotton, and Feathers.

SCARLET

Will color over Scarlet, making Scarlet.
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Salmon, " "
" " " Yellow, " "
" " " Orange, " "

This is a very delicate color, and goods should be as near white as possible to warrant a brilliant color.

This color is dyed the same as Maize, but requires, at least for woolen goods, one and a half hours. Silks less time.

This will color Feathers, but not Cotton. See Art. VIII. and IX. This color does not appear so bright in the dye bath as it does after being rinsed in cold water. If woolen goods are being colored, they must be boiled gently during the process; this makes the color better; rinse immediately in clear, cold water, thoroughly.

CHERRY

Will color over Cherry, making Cherry.
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Orange, " "

Will	color	over	Salmon,	making	Cherry.
"	"	"	Yellow,	"	Red.
"	"	"	Dark Drab,	"	"
"	"	"	Light "	"	"
"	"	"	Fawn "	"	"
"	"	"	Light Fawn,	"	"
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"
"	"	"	Crimson,	"	"
"	"	"	Magenta,	"	"
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	"
"	"	"	Leather,	"	"
"	"	"	Pink,	"	"
"	"	"	Scarlet,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Brown,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Green,	"	Purple
"	"	"	Dark "	"	" Dark.
"	"	"	Royal Purple,	"	"
"	"	"	French Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Slate,	"	"
"	"	"	Dark Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Dark Brown,	"	Brown.
"	"	"	Claret Brown,	"	"
"	"	"	Snuff,	"	"
"	"	"	Purple,	"	Purple.

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring more time. Not good on Cotton or Straw.

Will color Feathers a little lighter shade than Silk. See Articles VIII. and IX.

CRIMSON

Will	color	over	Crimson,	making	Crimson.
"	"	"	Maize,	"	"
"	"	"	Yellow,	"	"
"	"	"	Salmon,	"	"
"	"	"	Cherry,	"	"
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	"
"	"	"	Magenta,	"	"
"	"	"	Pink,	"	"
"	"	"	Purple,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Green,	"	"
"	"	"	Orange,	"	"
"	"	"	Scarlet,	"	"
"	"	"	Dark Drab,	"	Maroon.
"	"	"	Fawn "	"	Red.
"	"	"	Light Fawn Drab,		"
"	"	"	" Drab,		"
"	"	"	Leather Color,		"

Will color over Snuff Brown, making Dark Red.
" " " Claret " " " "
" " " Cuir " " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " " Purple.
" " " French " " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Dark Green, " almost a Black.
" " " Maroon, " not much change.

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring more time. Not good on Cotton.

Will color Feathers a little lighter shade than Silk. See Articles VIII. and IX.

Gives a variegated color on Straw. Would be rather pretty and quite original. See Article X.

It will be seen, by examining these schedules of colors, that they will color over a certain number of colors; and when put upon other colors, they only change the color; consequently, all such colors as will only be changed must first be discharged, *if it is intended to give a clean color over the goods.* These experiments were made with our own colors, and will be found reliable in almost every instance.

PURPLE

Will color over Purple, making Purple.
" " " Pink, " "
" " " Salmon, " "
" " " Magenta, " "
" " " Solferino, " "
" " " Crimson, " "
" " " Cherry, " "
" " " Violet, " "
" " " Light Blue, "
" " " Orange, " "
" " " Maize, " "
" " " French Blue, "
" " " Royal Purple, "
" " " Light Green, "
" " " Dark Drab, making Dark Purple.
" " " Light " " " "
" " " " Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Fawn Drab, " " "
" " " Scarlet, " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " " "
" " " " Brown, " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Snuff " " " "
" " " Yellow, making almost a Black.
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Dark Green, " "

Will color over Maroon, making almost a Black.
This is dyed the same as Maize, requiring more time.
Not good on Cotton.
Will color Feathers. See Articles VIII. and IX.
" " Straw. See Article X.
On Straw, this makes Purple or Maroon, according to the time it is in the dye.

MAROON

Will color over Maroon, making Maroon.
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Yellow, " "
" " " Orange, " "
" " " Salmon, " "
" " " Pink, " "
" " " Violet, " "
" " " Purple, " "
" " " Cherry, " "
" " " Solferino, " "
" " " Magenta, " "
" " " Scarlet, " "
" " " Crimson, " "
" " " Royal Purple, "
" " " Slate, "
" " " Dark Brown, "
" " " Light " "
" " " Snuff " "
" " " Claret " "
" " " Leather, "
" " " Light Drab, "
" " " Dark " "
" " " Fawn " "
" " " Light Fawn, "
" " " " Green, "
" " " " Blue, "
" " " French Blue, "
" " " Dark Green, Purple.
" " " " Blue, "

This is dyed the same as Maize, requiring more time.
To color Cotton, pass it through the Cotton Preparation, making a very good Maroon. See Article VII.
Will color Straw not so dark as the Purple. See Articles IX. and X.
Will color Feathers a Purple. See Articles VIII. and IX.

LIGHT BROWN

Will color over Light Brown, making Light Brown.
" " " Maize, " " "

Will eolor over Orange, making Light Brown.
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Magenta, " Snuff "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Light Drab, " " "
" " " Leather, " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Snuff Brown, " " "
" " " Purple, " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " French Blue, " " "
" " " Light Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Fawn " " "
" " " Dark " Dark "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " Claret Brown, " "
" " " Dark " " "
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " " Blue, making a dirty eolor.
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Dark Green, " " "
" " " Scarlet, " Maroon.
" " " Maroon, " Dark Maroon.

This is dyed the same as Maize, requiring more time, at least three fourths of an hour, to prepare the dye liquor, and from one to two hours to dye.

Will color Feathers. See Art. VIII. and IX.
" " Cotton.
" " Straw. See Art. X.

Give Cotton plenty of time. This direction will answer for all of the Browns. To get the true eolor, the goods must be kept in an hour at least, unless the quantity of goods is small in proportion to the dye used. Sometimes these Browns appear darker, and of not so good color after the goods have been in from twenty minutes or half an hour, as they do after they have continued in a longer time.

CLARET BROWN

Will color over Claret Brown, making Claret Brown.
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Snuff Brown, " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Leather Color, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "

Will color over Purple, making Claret Brown.
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Light Drab, " " "
" " " Fawn " " " "
" " " Light Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Dark Drab, " " "
" " " " Brown, " Dark "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " French Blue, " " "
" " " Light " " Slate.
" " " Orange, " Maroon.
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Scarlet, " almost a Black.
" " " Dark Green, " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " " "
" " " Maroon, " not much change.

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring three fourths of an hour to prepare the dye liquor, and from one to two hours to dye.

Will color Cotton a dark Brown. Pass the goods through the Cotton Preparation, and it will make a very deep dark Brown.

Will color Straw. See Art. X.
" " Feathers. See Art. VIII. and IX.

SNUFF BROWN

Will color over Snuff Brown, making Snuff Brown.
" " " Claret " " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Leather " " " "
" " " Fawn Drab, " " "
" " " Light Fawn Drab, " "
" " " " Drab, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Scarlet, " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " Dark "

Will color over Purple, making Dark Brown.
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Light Blue, " "
" " " French " " " "
" " " Light Green, " "
" " " Dark Drab, " "
" " " " Blue, almost a Black.
" " " " Green, " "
" " " Maroon, not much change.
" " " Dark Brown, " " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as the Claret Brown.

Will color Cotton.
" " Feathers. See Articles VIII. and IX.
" " Straw. See Article X.

DARK BROWN.

Will color over Dark Brown, making Dark Brown.
" " " Claret " " " "
" " " Snuff " " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Leather, " " "
" " " Dark Drab, " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " " Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Fawn Drab, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " French Blue, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Purple, " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " " Slate.
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Dark Green, " almost a Black.
" " " Scarlet, " " "

This is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as for Claret Brown. Will color Cotton by passing it through the Cotton Preparation. See Article VII.

Will color Straw. See Article X.
" " Feathers, light Brown.

SLATE

Will color over Slate, making Slate.
" " " Violet, " "
" " " Pink, " "
" " " Light Green, "
" " " Dark Drab, "
" " " Yellow, "
" " " Light Drab, "
" " " Magenta, "
" " " Light Fawn Drab, making Slate.
" " " Solferino, " "
" " " Cherry, " "
" " " Orange, " "
" " " Maize, " "
" " " Salmon, " "
" " " Purple, " "
" " " French Blue, " "
" " " Royal Purple, " "
" " " Light " " "
" " " Crimson, " "
" " " Scarlet, " "
" " " Dark Brown, making a darker shade Brown.
" " " Light " " " " "
" " " Snuff " " " " "
" " " Claret " " " " "
" " " Dark Green, " " almost Black.
" " " " Blue, " " " "
" " " Maroon, " " " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as for Claret Brown. Not good on Cotton, Straw, or Feathers. The cotton would do for linings, when passed through the Cotton Preparation.

In coloring Silk with this dye, be careful and not get it too dark. It requires but a few minutes to dye silk, and the blue shade that you see, in looking through the silk towards the light, must not be allowed to pass off before the goods are taken out, as they will be too dark when taken out. If they are too light when taken out and dried, it is easy enough to put them in again, and make them darker; but if too dark when taken out, they must be worked through hot soap suds, and some of the color removed.

LIGHT FAWN DRAB

Will color over Light Fawn Drab, making Light Fawn Drab.
" " " Orange, " " " "
" " " Salmon, " " " "
" " " Maize, " " " "

Will	color	over	Yellow,	making	Light	Fawn	Drab.
"	"	"	Light Green,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Pink,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Light Drab,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Fawn "	"		Fawn	Drab.
"	"	"	Dark "	"		"	"
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	Red shade		"
"	"	"	Magenta,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Light Brown,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Cherry,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Royal Purple,	"	Slate.		
"	"	"	French Blue,	"	"		
"	"	"	Light "	"	"		
"	"	"	Dark Green,	"	a dirty color.		
"	"	"	Purple,	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Dark Brown,	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Snuff "	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Claret "	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Slate,	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Crimson,	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Maroon,	"	"	"	
"	"	"	Scarlet,	"	Maroon.		

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as the Claret Brown.

Will color Cotton.

" " Straw.

" " Feathers. See Articles VIII. and IX.

LIGHT DRAB

Will	color	over	Light Drab,	making	Light	Drab.
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"	"
"	"	"	Pink,	"	"	"
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	"	"
"	"	"	Salmon,	"	"	"
"	"	"	Yellow,	"	"	"
"	"	"	Orange,	"	"	"

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as Claret Brown. Will color Cotton without Preparation. Will color Feathers. See Articles VIII. and IX.

" " Straw, a light Bronze color.

On all other darker colors than the above, this color makes a dirty color; consequently, goods should be white, or nearly so.

The liquid color, such as Solferino, Magenta, French Blue, Royal Purple and Violet, are easily destroyed or changed by other colors; consequently, they are classed with color much lighter in the schedule of colors; whereas Cherry, Scarlet, Light Blue, have an entire different influence upon other colors, not being able to color over them as we can over the liquid color.

DARK DRAB

Will color over Dark Drab, making Dark Drab.
" " " Fawn " " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " " Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Cherry, " Fawn "
" " " Purple, " " "
" " " Leather, " " "
" " " Light Brown, " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " Slate.
" " " French Blue, " "
" " " Dark " " dirty Slate.
" " " Light " " " Green.
" " " Dark Green, " " "
" " " " Brown, " almost a Black.
" " " Maroon, " " "
" " " Slate, " a dirty color.
" " " Snuff Brown, " Dark Maroon.
" " " Claret " " " "
" " " Scarlet, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as for Claret Brown.

Will color Cotton, without Preparation, Light Drab.
" " " with " Dark "
" " Straw. See Article X.
" " Feathers, only a Light Drab.

FAWN DRAB

Will color over Fawn Drab, making Fawn Drab.
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Dark " " " "
" " " Light Fawn, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "

Will color over French Blue, making Fawn Drab.
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Leather, " " "
" " " Light Brown, " " "
" " " Purple, " Dark "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Slate, " " "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " Dark " " " "
" " " " Blue, " a dirty color.
" " " Snuff Brown. " Dark Brown.
" " " Dark " " " "
" " " Claret " " " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize, requiring the same time as for Claret Brown.

Will color Cotton, without Preparation, Fawn Drab.
" " " much darker with Preparation.
" " Straw. See Artiele X.
" " Feathers. See Art. VIII. and IX., and is the darkest drab dyed on feathers, and should be used whenever a dark drab is wanted.

LIGHT GREEN

Will color over Light Green, making Light Green.
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Light Blue, " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " Dark "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " French Blue, " " "

On all other colors this color makes a dirty color.

Blue and Yellow make a Green; eonsequently it must be one of these two eolors to eolor upon, or their equivalents, and these not darker than were intended to be dyed.

This color is dyed the same as Maize for woolens; this dye liquor should be brought up to simmering heat before the goods are entered.

Will eolor Cotton dark enough for linings, when passed through the Cotton Preparation. See Art. VII.

Will color Feathers in a very few minutes. See Art. X.
" " Straw, but takes a long time.

DARK GREEN

Will color over the same color again.
" " " Light Green, making Dark Green.
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Purple, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Light Blue, " " "
" " " Dark " " " "
" " " French " " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Light Drab, " " "
" " " L't Fawn Drab, " " "
" " " Dark " " " "
" " " Fawn " " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Dark Brown, " dirty Green.
" " " Claret " " " "
" " " Snuff " " " "
" " " Light " " " "
" " " Leather, " " "
" " " Slate, " a dirty color.
" " " Scarlet, " almost Black.
" " " Crimson, " " "
" " " Maroon, " " "

This color, being quite dark, will color over a great many colors, Yellow and Blue being the best adapted. Other colors change the color, although they make a passable Green. This color is dyed the same as Maize for Woolen goods; the dye liquor should be brought up to simmering heat or a gentle boil before the goods are entered. Will color Cotton if passed through the Cotton Preparation suitable for linings. Will color Feathers easily. See Articles VIII. and IX. Will color Straw slowly.

LIGHT BLUE

Will color over Light Blue, making Light Blue.
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " Purple, " Dark Purple.

Will color over Royal Purple, making Dark Purple.
" " Yellow, " Green.
" " Solferino, " Purple.
" " Magenta, " "
" " Crimson, " "
" " Cherry, " "
" " Scarlet, " Maroon.
" " Dark Green, " Dark Green.

On all other colors, this makes a dirty color.

This color is dyed the same as Maize. It requires less time to prepare the dye, ten or fifteen minutes being sufficient. The dye liquor should be brought up to a gentle boil before Woolen goods are entered; for Silk, warm or hand heat is as hot as the liquor should be allowed to get. When Silks are dyed hot in this dye it injures their luster. Not good on Cotton. Cotton can be colored by immersing it for twenty minutes: take it out, let it dry, then work again the same length of time; so continue to do until you get the shade required.

Will color Feathers in a very few minutes. See Articles VIII. and IX.

Will not color Straw.

DARK BLUE

Will color over Dark Blue, making Dark Blue.
" " " Violet, " " " "
" " " Light Blue, " " " "
" " " French " " " " "
" " " Maize, " " " "
" " " Light Green, " " " "
" " " Dark " " very " "
" " " Salmon, " " " " "
" " " Yellow, " " " " "
" " " Royal Purple, " " " " "
" " " Purple, " " " " "
" " " Pink, " " " " "
" " " Solferino, " " " " "
" " " Magenta, " " " " "
" " " Crimson, " " " " "
" " " Cherry, " " " " "
" " " Orange, " " " " "
" " " Slate, " " " " "
" " " Dark Drab, " " " " "
" " " Fawn " " " " "
" " " L't Fawn Drab, " " " " "
" " " Light Drab, " " " " "
" " " Dark Brown, " a dirty color.
" " " Light " " " " "
" " " Snuff " " " " "
" " " Claret " " " " "
" " " Maroon, " almost Black.
" " " Scarlet, " " " "

This color is dyed the same as Maize. The dye liquor should be brought up to a gentle boil before Woolen goods are entered. After the dye liquor is prepared, it should be cooled for Silk to hand heat.

Will color Cotton by passing it through the Cotton Preparation. Should be worked same as Light Blue.

Will color Feathers easily. See Articles VIII. and IX.

Colors Straw very slowly.

SOLFERINO

Will	color	over	Pink,	making	Solferino.
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	"
"	"	"	Yellow,	"	"
"	"	"	Salmon,	"	"
"	"	"	Orange,	"	"
"	"	"	Maize,	"	"
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"
"	"	"	Cherry,	"	"
"	"	"	Light Brown,	making	Red.
"	"	"	" Drab,	"	"
"	"	"	Leather,	"	"
"	"	"	Fawn Drab,	"	"
"	"	"	Light "	"	"
"	"	"	" Fawn,"	"	"
"	"	"	Slate,	"	Purple.
"	"	"	Purple,	"	"
"	"	"	Royal Purple,	"	"
"	"	"	Dark Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Light "	"	"
"	"	"	French Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Light "	"	"
"	"	"	Snuff Brown,	"	Brown.
"	"	"	Dark "	"	"
"	"	"	" Green,	"	Slate.
"	"	"	Maroon,	"	Maroon.
"	"	"	Magenta,	"	Magenta.

This is a liquid color put up in bottles, and quite costly. It will not color so large a quantity of goods, as the same priced powder colors. We do not put up these colors warranting them to color so much, but make them as strong as we can afford to for the price we get for them. We shall increase their strength as soon as the price of stock will allow. This color is too brilliant for a lady's dress, but does very well for a child's dress, and will color equally well Silk, Woolen, or Feathers.

This is very easy to color with. All we have to do is to put the liquid into the water, with very little heat, not hotter than hand heat; and some contend it colors equally well cold. The goods are handled constantly, the same as for Maize. See Article VI., Remarks upon Dyeing.

Any shade of color may be had, from a delicate Pink to a deep Red. It depends entirely upon the amount of color put on. Silk and Cotton that have been passed through the Cotton Preparation before dyeing, are more permanent in color, more durable than those that have not, but not quite so brilliant.

Solferino and Magenta are both dyed the same way, and they are the only reds we have which take brilliant upon cotton.

Goods are to be cleaned or color discharged before being dyed, the same as for other colors. See Articles I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and IX.

There is a possibility of getting too much color upon a small article, which will give it a bronze hue. In this case it must be put through soap suds, until sufficient amount of color has been taken off.

MAGENTA

Will	color	over	Magenta,	making	Magenta.
"	"	"	Violet,	"	"
"	"	"	Orange,	"	"
"	"	"	Pink,	"	"
"	"	"	Cherry,	"	"
"	"	"	Solferino,	"	"
"	"	"	Maize,	"	"
"	"	"	Salmon,	"	"
"	"	"	Leather,	"	Red.
"	"	"	Light Drab,	"	"
"	"	"	" Brown,		"
"	"	"	Dark Drab,	"	"
"	"	"	Fawn "	"	"
"	"	"	Lt. Fawn	"	"
"	"	"	Purple,	"	Purple.
"	"	"	Light Blue,	"	"
"	"	"	Dark "	"	"
"	"	"	French "	"	"
"	"	"	Royal Purple,		"
"	"	"	Light Green,	"	"
"	"	"	Slate,	"	"
"	"	"	Snuff Brown,	"	Maroon.
"	"	"	Claret "	"	"
"	"	"	Dark "	"	"
"	"	"	" Green,	"	Slate.

This color is dyed in every respect the same as Solferino. The same remarks apply to this color as well as that.

See remarks under the head of Solferino.

Will color Cotton. Feathers very brilliant colors.

VIOLET

Will	color	over	Violet,	making Violet.
"	"	"	Light Yellow,	making Violet.
"	"	"	Maize,	" "
"	"	"	Salmon,	" "
"	"	"	Orange,	" "
"	"	"	Pink,	" "
"	"	"	Magenta,	" Purple.
"	"	"	Solferino,	" "
"	"	"	Cherry,	" "
"	"	"	Light Drab,	" "
"	"	"	Purple,	" "
"	"	"	Royal Purple,	" "
"	"	"	Dark Blue,	" Dark Blue.
"	"	"	Light "	" " "
"	"	"	French "	" French Blue.
"	"	"	Scarlet,	" Crimson.
"	"	"	Slate,	" Slate.
"	"	"	Light Fawn Drab,	"
"	"	"	Fawn Drab,	" "
"	"	"	Dark "	" "
"	"	"	Maroon,	" Maroon.
"	"	"	Crimson,	" Crimson.
"	"	"	Dark Brown,	" a dirty color.
"	"	"	Snuff "	" "
"	"	"	Claret "	" "
"	"	"	Light "	" "
"	"	"	Leather,	" "

This color is a liquid color, and is dyed as follows, all the work having been previously finished up to preparing the dye liquor. See Articles I., II., III., IV., V., and VI.

Put the liquor from the bottle into the water; heat to simmering heat; keep at this temperature during the process of dyeing. Before the goods are entered, add as much strong vinegar to the dye liquor as was taken of the liquor from the bottle. This is to make the liquor from the bottle mix with the water; if it does not mix with the water, it can be seen on the surface floating about, giving the surface of the water a bronze appearance. Sometimes the dye liquor gets too hot, and separates the dye, which floats upon the top of the water. It is of a golden bronze color, and reflects light strongly, in either case vinegar must be added, and if too hot, cold water also; when no vinegar is added, and the color floats upon the top of the water, and goods are put into the dye liquor, it takes up the dye almost instantly, and is very liable to spot the goods; but on the contrary, when vinegar is added, a sufficient amount can be added to keep the color off any length of time. In fact, it can be made to go on, slow or fast, when too much vinegar has been put on, and it colors very slowly. All you have to do is to keep it on until the heat has

thrown off the vinegar, by evaporation, which it will do in a short time; consequently, it is well to have enough, to insure a perfect solution of the dye. It takes but a very few minutes to dye this color, as it is very delicate, and requires but little dye. Royal Purple and French Blue are dyed in every respect in the same way, requiring more time. And the same remarks are applicable also. Not good on Cotton or Feathers.

This color is costly. In fact, all of the liquid colors are very costly; consequently, we cannot afford to make it stronger, as we have before stated, under the head of Solferino.

It will take from one to four bottles to color a dress of this dye. It depends upon the size, weight, and color it is put on to; also depth of color desired. All of the liquid color are especially adapted to ribbons, children's clothing, and small articles.

Magenta is the strongest of any of the liquid colors. Solferino, Royal Purple, French Blue, and Violet are next in order as they are named.

ROYAL PURPLE

Will color over Royal Purple, making Royal Purple.
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Purple, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Yellow, " " "
" " " French Blue, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Light Blue, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Cherry, " " "
" " " Light Green, " " "
" " " Dark Blue, " " "
" " " " Green, " "
" " " " Drab, " "
" " " Light " " "
" " " Light Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Fawn Drab, " "
" " " Slate, " "
" " " Dark Brown, " "
" " " Light " " "
" " " Snuff " " "
" " " Claret " " "
" " " Leather " " "
" " " Scarlet " " Maroon.

This color is dyed in every respect the same as Violet, only requiring more time.

Will color Cotton slowly.

" " Feathers a beautiful Violet. See Articles VIII. and IX.

Will color Feathers Royal Purple: the dye should be very strong.

See remarks under the head of Violet. If on small quantities of goods too much dye should be got upon them, and it should make them look bronzed, it can be taken off with strong soap suds, or a solution of soda; or if the Purple should be of a redder shade than desired, it can be made more blue by the same process, even to the extent of destroying the red on the purple, and leaving it a blue.

FRENCH BLUE

Will color over French Blue, making French Blue.
" " " Light, " " " "
" " " Violet, " " "
" " " Maize, " " "
" " " Salmon, " " "
" " " Orange, " " "
" " " Pink, " " "
" " " Solferino, " " "
" " " Magenta, " " "
" " " L't Drab, " " "
" " " " Fawn Drab, " " "
" " " " Green, " " "

The above are the only colors which can be covered over by this color; and these vary the shade a little. This color
Will color Yellow, making Green, or Greenish Slate.
" " Slate, " Purple.
" " Purple, " Dark Purple.
" " Cherry, " Purple.
" " Crimson, " "
" " Dark Green, " Bluer Shade Green.
" " " Blue, " Dark Blue.
" " Royal Purple, making a Bluer Purple Shade.
" " Dark Drab, " Slate.
" " Fawn " " "
" " Leather, " very Dark Purple.
" " Light Brown, " " " "
" " Snuff " " " " "
" " Claret " " almost a Black.
" " Dark " " " "
" " Maroon, " " " "
" " Scarlet, " " " "

Magenta and Solferino are dark enough to make a purple with this Blue, but the acid in the blue overcomes these colors or destroys it, whereas the cherry and scarlet which are no darker in reality, can not be colored over by the blue, but are made a purple or black.

Some dyers color Magenta and Solferino with dye woods. Such Magenta and Solferino dyes could not be colored over with this blue, but it would make a purple upon such colors.

This explanation will be borne in mind by the dyer, where Magenta and Solferino are classed with light colors, while Cherry and Scarlet are not.

This color is dyed in every respect the same as Violet. See remarks under that head.

Will color Cotton and Feathers. See Articles VIII. and IX.

BLACK FOR SILK.

This is the best black for Silk, Cotton, Straw, and Feathers. Black will color over all other colors, making a Black, although the shade is varied by the color it is put upon, the same as any other color. There are as many different shades of black as of many other colors. Most people that have tried to match this color at the stores, have found this to be a fact.

To Dye this color, the goods have been previously prepared, and all the work finished up to the preparation of the dye liquor, according to direction under the head of Articles I., II., III., IV., and V.

This package of dye color contains two boxes, — one inside the other, —the contents to be used separately, as follows: —

Heat the water as hot as the hand can bear. Keep at same heat during the process, never allowing it to boil. Dissolve in this the powder from the outside box (the box that has the label upon it), which makes a greenish-yellow solution, and should be kept well stirred up from the bottom of the kettle while dissolving, which will take one half hour; then open out the goods, and drop them into this solution as openly as possible; lift and stir them constantly that the liquor may penetrate every part of them alike. Work in this way one hour, allow them to steep in this one hour longer; (if over night it is better), take out the goods, and rinse them in clear cold water, hang up to drain. Pour off this liquor into another vessel, keep this until the dyeing is finished, as it may be necessary to repeat the process. To finish, rinse the kettle with soap suds, then with clear, cold water. Put in the quantity of water directed, add the powder from the inside box, and use the same degree of heat; add to this solution a small piece of white soap, the size of a lady s thimble, if you are using a twenty-five cent package (if a fifteen cent one, half size), cut in thin shavings, which must be thoroughly dissolved. This will make a reddish purple solution.

The powder should be well stirred up from the bottom of the kettle until dissolved, which will take one half hour; then open out the goods and drop them into this solution as openly as possible, and work them constantly, as directed in the first solution, until you obtain a jet black, which will require from one half hour to two hours' time (it depends very much upon the quantity of goods being dyed. If the quantity is large, and it requires all the dye, it will take a longer time than if the quantity was small in proportion to the dye.)

Take out the goods, hang up in the open air to cool, and drain when weather is suitable, then rinse in warm soap suds, then in clean water. It is well, after rinsing, to wring.

Hang up ten minutes to drain and cool, rinse and dry in a warm room, then iron or press.

In examining these goods while they are being dyed in the last solution, to ascertain whether they are dyed or not, look through them towards the light; when they are first put in, if they are taken out soon and examined, by looking through them towards the light, they will appear of a bluish-green color, and this gradually passes off, becoming darker every moment; and when they become so dark that no more blue or green is visible, they should be taken out, because, after they are made a jet black, if they are kept in longer, they will begin to brown that is, if they are kept in a long time more than necessary; and they had better come out too blue than too brown, because if they are blue, or of slate color, all you have to do is to put them back into the same solution, and let them be a little longer; whereas, if they are browned when dry, they will have to be put through strong warm soap suds, which will take off a little of the color, and if they are then brown, they must go back into the first solution, and worked in this fifteen minutes, which will probably be sufficient; if not, leave them to steep over night.

Therefore this rule: If they are too brown they are to be worked through soap and the greenish-yellow solution, and if too blue they are to be worked through the reddish-purple solution, and they can be made right if not right at first. All of these processes the dyers have to go through at times to make their work perfect.

This will color a nice Black on Cotton, and is worked the same as Silk, with this exception. Should it not be dark enough, after working in the reddish-purple solution one half hour, it should be taken out and rinsed in clean warm water, and then worked through the greenish-yellow solution five or ten minutes, rinsed, and worked through the reddish-purple solution ten or twenty minutes, and repeat the process until a jet black is obtained; hang up to dry, then damp and iron, or press.

This colors Feathers a beautiful Black. See Art. VIII. and IX. for directions.

This colors Straw also a beautiful jet Black as follows: — The solutions are made the same as for coloring goods, and colored the same, with few exceptions, which are these. Bonnets or hats are not handled, but are sunk to the bottom of the kettle, by means of a small stone attached to the bonnet or hat; and the dye liquors are brought up to a simmering heat and kept so the same length of time as for cloths, and allowed to steep over night in the first solution, and then over night in the last solution, and then steeped in milk cold several hours, or over night; then taken out, rinsed, and finished according to Article X.

Feathers are dyed the same as Silk; the solutions must not

be above hand heat. Feathers should be allowed to steep over night in the first solution, and colored, until they are a jet black in the last, which will take from two to three hours, or if allowed to steep over night very well — they need no handling. See Art. VIII. and IX.

This will also color Kid Gloves, and is the only color we give directions to color kid gloves with in these dyes, as they are not suitable, we being obliged to color them inside and out. To color, make the solution the same as for coloring cloths; the solutions should be made in small quantities of water, and then sufficient water added to make them cold, as kid must be colored cold — hot water destroys kid. Take an egg, beat it up and work a portion into the gloves with the hands as evenly as possible; then suspend them in the first solution (they should be colored in a vessel deep enough to suspend therein), by means of a small stone attached to one of the fingers of the glove by a thread; they should be taken out occasionally and pulled different ways, that the liquor may get into every part of them. Do this several times, leaving them in the solution differently drawn each time, and then allowed to steep in this over night or all day; then take out and rinse, and work in the other solution the same way; then take them out, rinse, and hang up to dry; when partially dry, work in some more egg, and lastly work on some of the white of an egg. This will give them a gloss. They must be worked and pulled occasionally in this way until dried; then rub them inside well with a flannel, and they will not crock. This gives a very nice color.

BLACK.

This black is for woolen goods.

Black will color over all other colors, making Black.

To dye this color. — The goods have been previously prepared according to directions under their appropriate heads, Articles I., II., III., IV., and V., up to the preparation of the dye liquor; and to prepare this, heat sufficient water to hand heat, and put the powder from the inside box into the water, which makes a yellowish solution, and in about ten minutes it will all be dissolved. Take the goods, open them out, and drop them into the dye liquor as openly as possible, handle one half hour, as per Article VI., bring the dye liquor up to a gentle boil during the time they are in the liquor, then take them out, let them drain and air a few minutes, and rinse in warm water and hang up to drain. Pour off this liquor into another vessel, and keep until the coloring is finished, as it may be necessary to repeat the process.

Now heat the same quantity of water to the same heat as above, and add to this the powder from the large outside box, which will make a reddish solution; let it simmer one half hour, stirring well up from the bottom often; then open out

the goods and put them into this dye liquor, bring it up to a gentle boil, and work the goods through this until a jet black is obtained, which will take from one half hour to an hour, one half hour is usually sufficient. Take out, hang up to drain for ten minutes, or until cool, and rinse in warm soap suds, and then in cold water, unless you fear to shrink the goods in which case rinse in warm water only, and hang up in the open air to dry, then damp and press or iron.

It is always better to dry black in the open air if the weather is suitable, especially woolens. Silk may be dried in a hot room. This black will color silks well, but not near so good as a black for silk. In coloring silk with this, it should be in the first solution not more than ten minutes.

To color cotton with this black, work first in the yellowish solution ten minutes, rinse, and work in the reddish solution twenty minutes, and repeat the process until a jet black is obtained. The black for silk is better for cotton.

This black is not good upon straw or feathers. The black for silk should be used for these, which is excellent.

Whenever one color is put over another, they always influence each other more or less. For instance, in olden times a black was colored in this way: The three primitive colors were put upon the cloth, one after the other, a yellow was colored first, then a red put upon the yellow, and lastly a blue was put upon the yellow and red, and these three colors made the black. Consequently, for a ground, green or blue is considered best to color a black upon; because if the black is of a bluish shade, it is equally as handsome as a jet; or if it is of a greenish shade, it is equally as good; but if the black is put upon a red or brown ground, it is apt to give the black a brownish shade, because the red predominates. These remarks apply to the black for silk as well as this.

It will be seen, by examining the schedule of colors, that the changes made by one color put upon another will help the dyer very much when they do not wish to discharge the color, especially if it is printed goods. Many prints are fast colors, consequently are not easily discharged; and where they have a dark figure and a light ground, and you do not wish to color them black, observe under the head of that color you wish to color, what change it will make with the dark colored figure. If the figure is blue, and you wish to make a Magenta of the light portion, the Magenta will make a purple of the blue figure a very desirable change. In fact, some of the handsomest changes in dyeing are made in this way. In such cases it must be borne in mind, that red put upon light blue, must not be kept in the dye a long time, if so, it would cover it and make a red; and so with dark blue, it can be made a dark purple, or it can be made a red purple; it depends altogether upon which color predominates, whether red or blue.

Red and blue make a purple.

Yellow and blue make a green.

Yellow, red, and blue make a black.

Consequently if the figure was green, and you wished to

color the goods blue, the green figure would become black if the green was a dark one, if not, it would be a slate. Therefore we recommend these changes on printed goods when the figure is good; and for cotton goods, Magenta, Solferino, browns, drabs, and royal purple are best.

The same changes can be made with changeable silks; for instance, where one thread is black and the other light, the light color can be changed to anything that will change the same, and the black will only be made brighter, and the whole style of the goods be changed, and no one could tell that it was re-dyed goods. By trying a piece, it can be seen at once what the change will be. These small experiments can be made in a bowl, with the smallest quantity of dye stuff.

HOWE & STEVENS' SOAP POWDER, FOR CLEANING WOOLEN, SILK, OR COLORED GOODS.

This soap is manufactured especially for cleaning woolen, silk, or any kind of colored goods. Woolen goods cleaned with the common soaps found in the market, are more or less decomposed and shrunk up by the alkali and other cheap material in excess, put in to make them wash quickly and easily, without regard to the injury of the cloth or its shrinking, leaving the goods harsh to the touch; showing conclusively that the best part of such goods have been injured in their texture.

We claim for this Soap the properties of a thorough and easy cleaner, without shrinking the goods or injuring the color of colored goods, cleaning silk as well as woolen. It is equally good for cleaning house-paint or oil-cloth carpets, not injuring the paint or turning it yellow, but will remove all dirt and grease with less work than any other soap. It contains no water, being perfectly dry. One pound will go as far in cleaning as two pounds of hard soap. This soap furnished woolen manufacturers at reasonable rates.

This Soap will not discharge colors, therefore it can not be used for that purpose; but for all other cleaning mentioned in this pamphlet, without exception, this soap is preëminently the best.

TO CLEAN FLANNEL GOODS, KNIT ZEPHYR WORSTED, OR ANY KIND OF DELICATE WOOLEN GOODS, WITHOUT SHRINKING.

Make a hot suds as strong as the work demands; wash the goods in this with the hands; wring out and rinse in water of the same temperature as that used in washing; pull them out straight, hang up to dry in a warm room near the stove. The sooner such work is dried the better; and we will warrant it to feel as soft and lively to the touch as when first manufactured.

This kind of work must not be scrubbed upon a board, pounded, or washed in a washing machine, as this will full up and shrink any kind of woolen goods, whether soaped or not.

If the cloths are too delicate to wring, such as worsted work, or silk, they may be sheeted up dry, as it is called, by placing the goods between sheets, or cotton cloth of any kind, and absorbing the moisture, or rubbing them dry by the same.

If the goods are not much soiled, use as little heat as will do in cleaning.

The directions given upon scouring were taken from Thos. Love's work upon Dyeing and Scouring, a practical workman of London, England, and published by H. C. Baird of Philadelphia. These directions give certain kinds of soap for doing the work. We have not changed the text but recommend our Soap Powder as being superior for all of this work, and should be used instead when it can be had.

TO MAKE PARCHMENT SIZE.

Take one pound of parchment shavings or cuttings, and wash them well in cold waters. Put four quarts of water in a vessel; put the parchment in it, and boil it gently down from four quarts to two quarts, and strain it through a fine sieve into a clean vessel, and it is fit for use. A teacupful of this is enough for one bonnet, and is enough for one quart of water for finishing silks. Put the rest to cool in a clean jug, and, when cool, it looks exactly like calf's-foot jelly.

This is the first boil of the cuttings. For the second put two quarts of clean water, and re-boil them for half an hour; take them off the fire, strain into a separate vessel from the first, and throw the cuttings away. In the second boil, if you allow too long, all the cuttings will dissolve in the liquor, and you will make a mess of it, and it will not be fit to use.

There are two or three sorts of parchment cuttings, but I recommend the best as the cheapest.

The very best white glue is as white as parchment, and will answer for this size nearly as well. It is made the same way, but need not be boiled; after dissolving it can be strained at once and allowed to cool; one ounce of glue is sufficient for three pints of size. It is well to size a small piece of silk first, that you may know how much size to use. Parchment cuttings can be got in all cities of the stationers or bookbinders. For directions how to use this size, see under the head of French Board to Finish Silks.

It would be well for every milliner in the country to have one of these finishing boards, and be otherwise prepared to do any other work mentioned in this pamphlet, coming under the head of their legitimate business.

TO DRY-CLEAN ENGLISH, BRUSSELS, PERSIAN, AND TURKEY CARPETS AND TAPESTRY.

Have them taken up and well beaten, brushed, laid flat on a floor, and the spots taken out by rubbing a piece of hard soap on the greasy spot, and rubbing it out with a brush and clean cold water, well drying each spot as it is done with a cloth before you leave it. Cut a bar of the best mottled soap into two gallons of water, and put it on the fire to dissolve, and when dissolved, begin and scour the carpet in the manner following: take two pails of blood-warm water, and put in one of them two quarts of the melted soap to scour the carpet with, and the other pail of warm water is to rinse the soap and dirt out of the carpet as you go on with the cleaning, which must be done at less than one square yard at a time. Now dip a brush into the pail with the soap in it, and lift it out on the carpet, and scour about a square yard at a time, while on the knees, and do it so as not to let it go through to the back of the carpet; when this spot or yard is cleaned well with a soap and brush, rub the soap well out by means of a flannel or coarse sponge, and suck up in the sponge or flannel the wet and dirt that was made on the carpet by the scouring brush, by rinsing the flannel in a pail of clean water repeatedly. Have a pail of clean cold water and a little common sour in it, and have a clean sponge and dip it in the sour, squeeze it well, kneel down and rub the sponge well into the spot you have first cleaned and rinsed. Now this spot must be dried with clean coarse cotton or linen cloth, before you leave it as properly done, and before you proceed with another yard of the carpet. Cleaning carpets dry exemplifies the old saying, and the true one, "you should rub off as you go." And so you must go on, square after square yard, until the carpet is entirely cleaned. A good fire ought to be in the room to help to dry it on the floor, as fast as it is done. The floor must be clean and dry before you begin to scour the carpet, and the carpet beat and laid down.

ANOTHER METHOD TO THOROUGHLY CLEAN CARPETS.

Have a board placed on stands or horses, three feet high; the board must be three feet wide and twelve feet long, so that two persons can work at it; and underneath this board have other boards on the ground, to let the carpet drop on as you scour it. Begin and scour your carpet by placing it smooth on the scouring-board, face up, and with a hand scouring-brush, and Field's or any melted soap you like, except the regular firkin soft soap, that is made from fish oil, that is

very good in its place but not here, and when one board length is cleaned pull it to you, and let it drop smooth on the board at your feet, and begin another board, and so go on, until all the carpet is well scoured with the liquid, soap, and brush. When this is done, fold it up on the scouring-board, and put it on a peg to drain, so that all the soap liquor will drain out of it without any fold or stoppage. Clean away all the soap and dirt from the boards and floor, and begin and rinse the carpet with clean cold water, by placing it on the scouring-board as at first, and scouring the dirt and soap out of it with plenty of clean cold water. Having done this, fold it up, and put it on the pegs to drain, and clean the boards and the floor a second time. Put the carpet back on the scouring-board, and well rinse it again with plenty of water. When this is done, fold it up smooth and put it on the peg to drain, and well clean the scouring-board, the board at the feet, and all places about. And now make up a common sour to finish the carpet with, and to every twelve pails of water put in a quarter of a pint of oil of vitriol. Put the carpet on the board and scour this spirit water into it regular and well, square after square, until all the carpet is done. Now fold it up and put it on the peg to drain, dry it well in a hot room, or in the air on a warm day, and when dry it is ready for use.

Remarks. — I like this manner of cleaning carpets much better than laying them down on the flags; however, both ways are good, but I prefer the scouring-board to the floor. All these processes seem long, but the carpet ought to be hung smoothly on a peg to drain when it gets one liquor before it gets another; there is where the process seems long, but it is a cheap and safe way, for the clean soap directly gets into the carpet when the dirty soap is drained out of it; it is the same with the rinsing and spiriting.

TO DRY-CLEAN HEARTH RUGS.

Put the hearth rug on a large board after it has been well beaten and brushed, and melt in one gallon of hot water one pound of Field's soap or mottled soap, no matter which. When all the soap is dissolved, let the liquor cool to a hand heat, and then begin and clean the hearth rug. Have a coarse flannel or sponge, dip it in the soap, and carry it pretty wet to the rug. Make six parts of the rug, and clean and dry one part at a time. Rub the rug well with the sponge containing the liquid soap, but without letting the liquid reach the back; then scour it gently with a hand scouring brush; afterwards, rinse the soap and dirt out of it with a flannel dipped in a pail of warm water, and put on the rug to suck up the dirt and soap; the flannel is to be rinsed in the warm water and wrung out, and then well rubbed into the rug often, until all the dirt and soap is taken out of the part begun, and it must be rubbed dry with a clean cloth before you leave it to begin another

part. After it is cleaned, the rug must be dried very quickly, for, being very thick, it is apt to sadden if it is too long in drying. After it is sheeted up, have a little common sour in a pail of clean water, and, having a clean sponge, dip the sponge in the sour, squeeze it, and rub it well all over the face of the rug; dry this up with a clean sheet also.

What we mean by dry-cleaning or sheeted up, is, that when once we begin to dry-clean a carpet or rug, we do not leave it until it is nearly dried by rubbing or absorbing the moisture with sheets or cloths.

TO DRY-CLEAN ANCIENT TAPESTRY.

Take a good, strong, long-haired clothes-brush and brush it well, and have a pointed brush to remove all dust out of the corners. Now prepare for cleaning it by first melting a bar of Field's soap in one gallon of water, and, when melted, put one quart of it in one gallon of clean cold water; have at hand by you some pieces of flannel, a soft brush, a piece of wash-leather, and some dry clean sheets. If it is on the wall, begin to clean it at the top, and only clean one square yard at a time. Now dip your flannel in the soap and water pail, squeeze it out gently, and rub it well into the tapestry, so as to make it lather; have a soft brush, and brush the square you are cleaning well; after this wring the flannel out of the soap, and rub it dry with the soapy flannel and wash-leather, and sheet the spot dry, with the soap in it, as it must not be rinsed. Put two gallons of clean water in a pan, and melt four ounces of tartaric acid in a pint of boiling water, then put it in the pan with the cold water; have a clean sponge and put it in this acid water, squeeze it, and rub it well into the spot you have just cleaned and dried, and when this is done it must be well dried with a dry sheet before it is left; when this last process is finished, move on to the next top square yard, and go on exactly in the same manner as the first square, and so on square after square until all is cleaned. You must not continue to use the same soap and water you are cleaning with always; when it gets dirty, throw it away and make up fresh; also change the spirits, the flannels, and sheets, for they must be used clean.

Remarks. — This is the only safe and proper way to clean ancient tapestry. There are many other ways, but every one of them injurious and bad. There must be a good fire in the apartment while the tapestry is cleaning. When this is dry take a lump of pipe-clay and rub it into it, and with a clean clothes-brush well brush the pipe-clay out of it; this pipe-clay and brush takes the soap and spirits out of it, and brightens the colors. Powdered whiting is preferred by some, but is very annoying, it makes such a dust.

HINTS RELATING TO COLOR AND COMPLEXION.

Red Drapery. — Rose Red can not be put in contact with the rosiest complexions without causing them to lose some of their freshness. Dark Red is less objectionable for certain complexions than Rose Red, because, being higher than this latter, it tends to impart whiteness to them in consequence of contrast of tone.

Green Drapery. — A delicate green is, on the contrary, favorable to all fair complexions which are deficient in rose, and which may have more imparted to them without inconvenience. But it is not as favorable to complexions that are more red than rosy, nor to those that have a tint of orange mixed with brown, because the red they add to this tint will be of brick-red hue. In the latter case a dark green will be less objectionable than a delicate green.

Yellow Drapery. — Yellow imparts violet to a fair skin, and in this view it is less favorable than the delicate green. To those skins which are more yellow than orange it imparts white; but this combination is very dull and heavy for a fair complexion. When the skin is tinted more with orange than yellow, we can make it roscate by neutralizing the yellow. It produces this effect upon the black-haired type, and it is thus that it suits brunettes.

Violet Draperies. — Violet, the complementary of yellow, produces contrary effects; thus it imparts some greenish-yellow to fair complexions. It augments the yellow tint of yellow and orange skins. The little blue there may be in a complexion it makes green. Violet, then, is one of the least favorable colors to the skin, at least, when it is not sufficiently deep to whiten it by contrast of tone.

Blue Drapery. — Blue imparts orange, which is susceptible of allying itself favorably to white and the light flesh tints of fair complexions, which have already a more or less determined tint of this color. Blue is, then, suitable to most blondes, and in this case justifies its reputation. It will not suit brunettes, since they have already too much of the orange.

Orange Drapery. — Orange is too brilliant to be elegant; it makes fair complexions blue, whitens those which have an orange tint, and gives a green hue to those of a yellow tint.

White Drapery. — Drapery of a lusterless white, such as cambric muslin, assorts well with a fresh complexion, of which it relieves the rose color; but it is unsuitable to complexions which have a disagreeable tint, because white always exalts all colors by raising their tone; consequently it is unsuitable to those skins which, without having this disagreeable tint, very nearly approach it. Very light white draperies, such as muslin, plait or pointed lace, have an entirely different aspect.

Black Drapery. — Black draperies, lowering the tone of the

colors with which they are in juxtaposition, whiten the skin; but if the vermilion or rosy parts are to a certain point distant from the drapery, it will follow that, although lowered in tone, they appear relatively to the white parts of the skin contiguous to this same drapery, redder than if the contiguity to the black did not exist. — *Harmony of Colors, by M. E. Chevreul.*

TO DRY-CLEAN CRIMSON WATERED TABARET CURTAINS OF ANY COLOR.

Among my readers that are not dyers, drapers, or upholsterers, will be found many persons who will think it is tabinet I mean. It is no such thing; tabinet is plain or figured Irish poplin for ladies' dresses; this Irish poplin will clean with camphene exactly in the same way as tabaret, and nobody would ever think it was cleaned; it is made of silk and worsted, plain or figured, whereas tabaret is made of silk and cotton, plain, striped, or figured, and is never used for any other purpose than for bed and window curtains, and for covering sofas, chairs, ottomans, and coach linings. It is very much used for drawing and sitting-room walls, instead of paper, paint, or tapestry, and when used for this purpose it is not put on tight and flat like paper or tapestry, but fluted, and has a magnificent appearance. Tabaret (tabberea some call it) curtains are always lined with tammy. The material or fabric of this tammy is a thin woolen glazed stuff, and always the color of the curtains, and ought, when the curtains are taken to pieces, to be wet, cleaned, and reglazed on the side that was inside before they were taken apart. Sometimes this tammy lining wants re-dyeing, which is mostly done if the tabaret is in a good state, and will look like new when cleaned and glazed.

Crimsons, ambers, drabs, greens, and blues are the prevailing colors for tabarets. I will begin with the crimson, as for one yard of any other color that is cleaned there are fifty for crimson.

Take one curtain of three widths, and three yards long; well shake, brush, and take it apart, and have your board, brushes, and drying-cloths ready. Divide one gallon of camphene into two stone pans, and take one width and put it through one of the pans with the camphene in it; then put it on the board, wrong side up, and clean this side with the brush and camphene; then turn it, and do the right side in like manner; and when this is done, pass it again through the liquor you first gave, then the other liquor. Let it drain over this liquor a minute, and then sheet it up dry with the cotton or linen cloths; when this is done, brush it with a dry brush, and it will look as if it had never been wet. Hang it up to take away the smell of the camphene: if in the summer

the air will do, if in winter it must be hung up in a warm room; the smell will go off in a few hours. Clean the other two widths in like manner, and so go on to any extent, with fresh camphene liquor. The next process is the finishing, by first putting them in a half-dry sheet to damp for a few minutes; then take them out, brush and rub them, and send them to the pressers to be watered, or iron with a damp cloth laid upon the goods, and they are done.

REMARKS.—I have been very careful in describing how this work is to be cleaned, as there is always a great deal of it doing every year, and if my directions are strictly attended to it will look as well as new.

TO CLEAN BROCADED SILK OR SATIN DRESSES.

When silk dresses are very much soiled, they must be taken apart to be thoroughly cleaned, and if properly done will look as well as new. Dissolve two pounds of soft soap, mottled soap, or Field's palm soap, in eight quarts of water, and use when cold. Make up three cold waters of four pails each, in three separate vessels, and another one for the spiriting; dissolve in this a quarter of a pound of tartaric acid, and have ready three clean sheets. Begin and clean a dress, one width at a time. Have a board longer and wider than a width of the dress; place the width flat on it, wrong side up, and pour as much of the melted soap over it as will wet it regularly; have a soft brush and clean it well, then turn it on the right, and do the same with it. When this is done, put it through a small thin soap liquor, then one rinsing water, then another, and the third and last the spirits; handle it well in the spirits, and hang it up to drain. Now open out a sheet on a dry board, or table, and dry the width you have just cleaned in it; brush it with a dry brush, and it is clean, ready to finish. Clean the remainder of the dress exactly in the same manner as the width, taking care to clean and sheet up only one width or piece at a time, and to do it quickly, for if it is more than five minutes doing from first to last it will be spoiled.

Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, and Ribbons are cleaned in the same manner. I have confined myself to cleaning one width at a time, so as not to confuse any body that likes to clean a silk dress, handkerchiefs, scarfs, ribbons, &c. An unlimited number of breadths and pieces can be cleaned with ease on the same principle. This is what is understood by the trade as the English method, and it is the best, for it thoroughly cleans the silk both sides.

FRENCH BOARD TO FINISH SILKS.

Have a deal board about four feet six inches long, two feet wide, and one inch thick; cover this loosely with fine green or drab baize, well tacked down at the edges of the board, and stuff it with wool from each end until it is very tight and regular, with a rise in the center and sloping towards the edges. When this is done, fasten down the two ends like the sides, and the French board for dressing silks is made ready for use. Now take a width of silk or satin that has been cleaned or dyed, and place it flat on the baize, and sponge it over with size and water mixed. When this is done, pin down one end, keeping the pins one inch apart, then the other end, well stretching it, and then the two sides; rub it with the damp sponge, and dry it before the fire, and when dry unpin it, and it is finished. When there are a number of boards one pair of hands can finish several dresses in a day.

TO DRY-CLEAN A PALE BLUE SILK AND A PALE GREEN SATIN DRESS, TAKEN APART.

Have one gallon of camphene, and divide it in equal parts in two clean earthen pans, that will hold two gallons each. Have a clean board longer and wider than a width of silk, a clean brush, and two clean sheets at hand, and begin and clean the pale blue silk. Take one breadth from the dress and put it in the first liquor of camphene, and from it on the board; wet the brush in the camphene, and brush the width lengthwise with it; when this is done pass it again through the first liquor of camphene, then the second, and hang it over this liquor to drain but only one minute. Then place a clean sheet on the board, and put the width flat on it; cover it in different parts of the sheet, and so dry it. Hang it up in a hot room to take the smell of the camphene off, which will be in a few hours. Take another width and do the same with it as the first, and so go on with one width after another until the dress is cleaned, which must be done with great expedition to keep it all one color and not injure its color.

Without changing the camphene, board, or sheets, proceed with cleaning the pale green satin dress. Begin with one breadth, and put it in the first liquor of camphene left from the blue silk; then lay it flat on the board, wrong side up, and brush it gently lengthwise. If silks or satins are brushed across the width it frays, and spoils them for wear; turn it on the right side, and brush that side gently also; pass it through the first, then the second liquor of camphene; drain it, spread the sheet on the board, and dry the satin with it; if necessary, give it a second sheet; brush it with a dry brush

on the face lengthwise, hang it to air, and it is cleaned. Proceed with the remainder of the dress, piece by piece, in the same manner, until it is all cleaned. Finish the two dresses on the French board, the frame, or send the satin to the presser, for him to finish it. Both dresses ought to look like new, there is nothing to hinder it; if my instructions are particularly attended to I would bet my life on the result.

TO DRY-CLEAN A PRINTED SILK SHAWL OR SCARF.

These shawls and scarfs are printed gauze, printed China crape, and brocaded silk. When they are very much soiled, they are cleaned with Field's soft soap. Rinse out of the soap, and then a little tartaric acid and cold water, wring them, and dry them instantly in dry clean sheets, and they are done. But when they are not much soiled, they are cleaned in camphene; either way is proper.

Have two vessels that will hold two pails each, and put two quarts of camphene in each vessel, and have a clean board, and three sheets ready for use. Take the shawl first and handle it in the first liquor of camphene, then the second, and squeeze it tightly out of the camphene, sheet it up dry, hang it up in the air, and it is done.

The next is the scarf. Clean this in the same way as the shawl in every respect, and it is done.

Gentlemen's fancy waistcoats, silk handkerchiefs, ribbons, ladies' mantles and scarfs, are all cleaned in the same manner, with camphene, and dried in sheets directly, and rubbed down well while damp to put them in proper shape, and ironed with a box iron for a finish.

Paisley, and other shawls, are cleaned thoroughly, sheeted up dry, and finished at the presser's; ladies' white satin shoes are cleaned with camphene, and rubbed dry with dry bread.

TO CLEAN AND FINISH THREE TABLE COVERS.

I will take three of the most difficult table-covers to clean, viz., one blue and white, cotton and worsted, one amber and claret, silk and worsted, and one printed cloth table cover.

Dissolve one bar of the best mottled soap in four gallons of scalding water, and put one pound of pearlash in it. Having three vessels that will hold eight gallons of water each, and put in the first one pail of cold water and three gallons of soap liquor; in the second, one pail of cold water and two gallons of soap liquor; and in the third, two pails of cold water and one gallon of soap liquor. Have a vessel also

with six pails of cold water, and a tablespoonful of oil of vitriol in it. Begin cleaning the table-covers by taking the blue and white first, and handle and rub it well in the first soap liquor; wring it well out, and put it in the second, handle and rub it in this and wring it, and put it in the third soap liquor, and do the same with it; wring it out of this and put it in the spirits; handle it for five minutes in this, get it up, and give it one cold liquor; fold it up to drain and hang it up to dry, and it is done.

The next is the amber and claret. Clean this in the first, second, and third soap liquors, after the blue cover, and instead of spiriting it, give it a pound of common table-salt in two pails of water, and work it well in it, and give it a couple of cold waters after the salt water, and hang it up to dry in a warm room, and it is done.

The next is the printed cloth table-cover. Clean this in the same soap liquors the other two have left, and give it a clean cold water directly out of the last soap liquor, with a tablespoonful of oil of vitriol in it; handle it well in this, and give it another cold water with a tablespoonful of vitriol in it, and after it, one cold water, fold and drain it, hang it to dry in a warm room, and it is done. It must be dried quick, as there is a variety of colors in it, and they will run into one another if too long about.

Now these three table-colors are cleaned and dried. The next process is the pressing, and when that is done, they will look as well as new. Can be pressed with damp cloth and iron.

REMARKS UPON DYEING.

(*Continued from page* 9.)

After Straw, Chip, or Leghorn hats and bonnets have been dyed, they must be thoroughly cleaned with soap suds and a brush or flannel cloth, rubbing those parts which are darkest the hardest, if it should happen to be uneven in color; if this should not even the color, use a solution of soda or saleratus in water; rub this inside (sometimes vinegar is better; it depends upon the color), and observe the effect, and if it will answer, commence and rub off the darkest parts colored, until perfectly even.

In dyeing greens, the longer the goods are in the dye liquor, the more they incline to yellow; consequently the dyer must use judgment accordingly in getting the shade required.

BLACK is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

BLACK FOR SILK is a fast color; the large size package will color one pound of goods, the small size half a pound.

DARK BROWN is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

CLARET BROWN is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

SNUFF BROWN is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

LIGHT BROWN is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

CHERRY is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

CRIMSON is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

SCARLET is a fast color; the large size package will color twelve ounces of goods, the small size six ounces.

MAROON is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

FRENCH BLUE is a fast color; the large size package will color four ounces of goods, the small size two ounces.

VIOLET is a fast color; the large size package will color six ounces of goods, the small size three ounces.

ROYAL PURPLE is a fast color; the large size package will color six ounces of goods, the small size three ounces.

LEATHER is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

DARK DRAB is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

LIGHT DRAB is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

LIGHT FAWN DRAB is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

FAWN DRAB is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

SLATE is a fast color; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

DARK BLUE cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one pound of goods, the small size half a pound.

LIGHT BLUE cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

DARK GREEN cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color twelve ounces of goods, the small size six ounces.

LIGHT GREEN cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one pound of goods, the small size half a pound.

MAIZE cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one and a half pounds of goods, the small size three fourths of a pound.

ORANGE cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one and a half pounds of goods; the small size three fourths of a pound.

PINK cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one and a half pounds of goods, the small size three fourths of a pound.

PURPLE cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color two pounds of goods, the small size one pound.

SALMON cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one and a half pounds, the small size three fourths of a pound.

YELLOW cannot be washed in strong soap suds; the large size package will color one and a half pounds, the small size three-fourths of a pound.

MAGENTA can be washed in cold or warm water only; the large size package will color half a pound of goods, the small size quarter of a pound.

SOLFERINO can be washed in cold or warm water only; the large size package will color half a pound of goods, the small size quarter of a pound.

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